WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1901.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING	
Subscription by Mail-One Year	
MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY	86.00
MORNING AND SUNDAY	4.00

EVENING AND SUNDAY ..... SUNDAY ONLY .. Monthly by Carrier : MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-fire cents EVENING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-fire cents THE TIMES COMPANY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Circulation Statement. The circulation of The Times for the week ended July 27, 1901, was as follows:

Paily average (Similar, 19,328, excepted)... 29,230

#### Political Straws in China.

It was only the other day that Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Lords, declared that the presence of German and French troops at Shanghai was only temporary, and ter, that they might be expected to depart when the foreign forces should be withdrawn from China. Ar interesting sequel to this statement is contained in

definite term of years. nothing else than that England's control of the Yangtse Valley is directly challenged by Germany and France. Shanehai, the master key to the position, is not to be left to the guardian- it unbearable. Frequently such debts ship of the British, as it was before the are repudiated, and it is simply bewar. Two of England's commercial and cause they involve taxation beyond the political rivals in Europe purpose keep- resources of the people. France is still ing a finger on the button themselves. able to carry her debt and continue to Probably, when Lord Lansdowne made | accumulate wealth, but there is a point the declaration above referred to, he beyond which she cannot go. As it is, believed that the German and French soldiers really would be withdrawn but certainly not by any aid which she from Shanghai just as he said, and felt justified in relieving the fears of the British commercial class on that point. Now he will have an awkward | der to meet interest charges payable explanation to make, and one which to a comparatively few, and of these it can hardly fail to carry additional con- frequently happens that a goodly proviction to the public mind that the prestige, and power of the Empire to protect the interests of its people are sadly on the wane.

With the probability that European intervention in South Africa shortly may be proposed, and perhaps enforced; with the failure of Lord Kitchener to put an end to Boer resistance, and with the new war menace from the direction of Afghanistan, the lines of the British Government are not cast in particularly pleasant places. Lord Salisbury and his colleagues would do Admiral Luce or Admiral Ramsay, well to mok around the lot for friends, They might be had in the American people were the British policy in relation to this country broader and more enlightened than it is. But, as mattempting to harry us in Central America, and to abandon her intention to Alaskan territory. While such designs feels unable to fill. still are actively entertained, American enn.ity toward England will continue to grow and spread.

# National Bebts.

Lord Mucaulay's idea that a national deht is an advantage to the country | desiccated for the nonce, and his rauowing it having been paraphrased into cous shricks of helpless rage and spite the aphorism that a "national debt is are missing today, greatly to the regret a national blessing," it may not be un- of newspaper readers, who, in the past, interesting to consider how exceedingly "blessed" some nations must be, if debts are to be considered instruments vular as naval officials are in their contributing to that end.

The grand aggregate of the world's national debts is given at nearly miral Schley had been received by Mr. thirty-two and a half billion dollars. Long, and that the admiral had asked To this should properly be added many more of local or municipal debts, of course, must be governed by the same principles, and con- The objectionable paragraph has been tribute in like manner to the blessed lot of the debtors. But as it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any- to prejudge the case. Were it allowed thing like exact figures of the latter classes of debts, we will for present purposes confine ourselves to those that are strictly national.

Of the great nations, France is, by far, the heaviest debtor, both absolutely and relatively, the total of her indebtedness being nearly six billion dollars. The next is Russia with nearly four billions, and then comes Great Britain, with considerably more than three billions. Omitting the recent additions to the British debt, on account of the Boer war, it may be said that France, as a nation, owes nearly twice as much as Britain does, and that each person in France owes just about twice as much as each individual in the United Kingdom. More specifically, France owes a hundred and fifty-one dollars per head of her population, and | piers. The argument is made that this the United Kingdom seventy-six dollars. Hence, if such debts are national blessings the average Frenchman must be just about twice as blessed as the average Englishman, unless somewhere or in some way there are comwork.

Going on a step we find that Germany owes a little more than two and of indescribable smells, and that is a half billion dollars, which is sixty dollars per capita, so that in this re- | On the other hand, it would result in spect the "blessings" of the Frenchman are two and one-half times greater than those of the German. But we need not stop the comparison here. We may travel across the Atlantic from Europe and take a glance at the United States. When we do so we learn that the public debt of this Republic, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, is just a little more than one billion dollars, or fourteen dollars per capita. Thus it appears that with double the population of France we only owe a little more than one-sixth as much, while the individual Frenchman owes nearly eleven times as much as does the individual American. When we consider that by reason of owing so much more, the Frenchman is eleven times better off than the American is. we at once find ourselves wondering a dance hall or one of the parks, where how this difference manifests itself. Is dances are given, but they cannot the Frenchman, by reason of his load dance out of doors in the parks, be-

The Washington Times. of debt, indescribably happy, or is the cause it is forbidden, and they cannot it is possible to conceive of a time in American, because of his owing so lit- dance in their own homes because there | the development of the ape when it be tie, floundering in the depths of human is no room and no music. Among their that the American people are in a con- and inexpensive as any, when it is posdition that is at least fair to middling. we must conclude, upon the basis of aphorism quoted, that Frenchman is in the enjoyment of happiness that is almost supernal.

> But disregarding the aphorism and ooking at the cold facts we find that while France is a rich and prosperous country she by no means leads the rocession in the grand onward march of nations. In the matter of accumulated wealth she is third on the list. and will soon be fourth. The United States is about twice as rich as France, Great Britain has a good strong lead, while Germany is rapidly closing the gap between herself and France, if it has not already been closed. At this than it ever was before, and is still increasing, she is losing ground in her race with the other great Powers more rapidly than at any other period of her history. This may not be fairly attributable to her load of debt. It might be argued that if she did not ground still more rapidly-that is, it might be so "argued" if one were inclined to disregard the principles of half one's dinner to a starving neighcommon sense in discussing the mat-

When it can be shown that the condition of a private individual is improved by loading him down with interest-bearing debt, with no addition to a despatch yesterday, which announced his assets, then may it be demonstratthat both Germany and France are ed that a "national debt is a national will give health to body and mind with-Pallding fortified barracks at Shanghai | blessing." There are many cases in | out demoralizing them from an ethical on a plan so formidable that it will which it is eminently wise to incur a point of view. It is impossible to judge take two years to complete them. That | national debt-as for the preservation does not look much like early depart- of national integrity or the vindica- ly as one would the girl reared in a the imagination. It is possible that if ure! On the contrary, it appears to in- tion of some great principle. In a case dicate a determination on the part of of emergency it may be better somethe two Powers to maintain a corps of times to contract a debt, and thus observation on the ground for an in- transfer a portion of the burden to later generations. In all such cases The development will not fail to cre- the evil of the debt is less than the ate an unpleasant impression in the evil which is to be averted; but stand-United Kingdom, because it can mean ing by itself a debt, whether national or private, is always a burden, which it is the part of wisdom to avoid.

It is not hard to imagine a national debt becoming so heavy as to make she is progressing in spite of the debt, receives from it. At its best, a national debt creates a condition under which the entire nation is taxed in orportion are foreigners.

#### The Naval Court of Enquiry.

It was announced yesterday that Admiral Kimberly had applied to the Navy Department to be relieved of the health. There is no doubt that his reother appointed in his place as a member of the tribunal. As generally understood the honor will full to either

The necessity for Admiral Kimberly's action is much to be regretted. His assignment to the court was entirely approved by the country and seems to have been satisfactory to all ters stand, England needs to quit at- parties concerned in the enquiry, However, as far as we know, there would be no objection to either of the retired steal a part, if not the whole, of our veterans mentioned for the position he

> The order forbidding discussion of the Sampson scandal by naval officers and employes of the Department has borne a heavy fruitage of silence, and official news on the subject is very scarce. Even Sampson appears to have have derived much innocent amuse ment from his utterances. But, bivalreticence, it was reported vesterday on good authority that a letter from Adthat the language of Article V of the precept be modified. The Secretary is expected to comply with this request, generally condemned as representing an effort of the Navigation Bureau ring to stand, millions of American citizens would jump to the conclusion that the Navy Department is still in full accord with the purposes and methods of the conspirators, who have been working for three years to destroy Admiral Schley, that his Santiago laurels might the more easily be stolen from him and given to the Matanzas mule person. Secretary Long will considerably disarm criticism if he'will amend the precept in short order, and eliminate from It the last visible sign of departmental

#### unfairness and prejudice. Out of Door Dancing.

It has been suggested that the runicipal authorities of New York would do well to allow dancing at the park concerts and on the recreation would close the cheap dance halls and be a good thing for the people who

wish to dance. There is something in this, and the suggestion might be worth the consideration of cities other than New York. pensatory elements or drawbacks at It is certainly better that people should dance in the open air, especially in summer, than in close, stuffy halls full where a good deal of dancing is done. the mingling of the dancing and nondancing elements of the population, and

some moralists might object to that,

It is the old question whether it is better to allow freedom of action or en join strictly moral conduct. Of course there is nothing immoral in dancing per se, but it was for a long time th idea of many good people that dancing led to immorality, and the amusement was for about seventy-five years absolutely forbidden among most religious folk in this country identified with the evangelical denominations. The consequence is, as in the case of theatre-going, which fell under the ban a about the same time, that this amuse ment can only be indulged in by the very poor under certain restrictions

They may pay a small fee and go into

sible to indulge in it in a public place ancient in their origin.

It is of no use to say that if the working people are as good as they ought to be they will prefer libraries and prayer | die, he would probably die. Although meetings to dance halls and beer gar- there is a certain tendency to revert to dens. Human nature is not construct ed in that way. The workingman sees considerably more of the serious side of life, as a rule, than the philanthropist backward. The horse will never be who preaches to him; and his wife sees about ten times as much. A woman who has to fare the world at the age of descended. twenty or twenty-five, with two or time, while France's debt is greater three children to support, or who is obliged to toll through life with a dissolute or brutal husband on her hands, gets all that she needs of solemnity in the natural course of her life; and in limbs, and that one line of this creataddition to this, she usually knows all about the troubles of her neighbors. Some tenement-house women can give owe so much she would be losing points to a professional novelist when it comes to knowledge of human nature, and when charity means giving bor, those who practice it have little to learn from people who indulge their charitable impulses by giving to an association the money or old clothes they can easily spare.

What working folk need is innocent a girl brought up in a tenement exactcountry some, where all the refine ments of life are to be found; yet the womanly in her instincts as the other. To the tenement girl there is nothing dreadful in dancing in a public park, because she is acquainted with most of the people around her; and, after all, tled, after all, is not whence we came there is certainly little to choose between this and occupying a box at the opera, in full dress, so far as publicity is concerned. Girls and boys will have fun of some kind; the pity of it is that at present they are too often driven to

### find it in company with vice.

Government Money in the East. Secretary Itoot is represented to be in a quandary over the peculiar post tion in which disbursers of public money in the Far East are placed. It is stated that these functionaries, a majority of whom are army paymas ters, handle about twenty million dollars annually, and yet have no means of safeguarding 't legally until it is paid out. The law does not permit them to make deposits in local banks, and the fact that most paymasters do so in spite of the law, taking the risk of court-martial in preference to that of robbery, complicates the situation badly. Nothing can be done in the duty of sitting on the Schley Court of premises until the meeting of Congress, Enquiry, on account of his precarious It would hardly do to secure relief by establishing a branch of the Standard quest will be granted at once and an- Of bank at Manila and letting it take care of the balances, in advance of leg-

Perhaps Mr. Root might find a way out of the difficulty if he could have the co-operation of Mr. Gage. Possibly that gentleman might be able to furnish the Manila custom house with safety deposit vaults in which disburs ing officers could keep their cash until Congress can arrange to have it received by the Morgan or the Rockefel ler banking clique. One or other of them, of course, will get it in time.

Will Man Sprout Wings! There has been a discussion on evo lution in the columns of a New York paper, which is rather significant as January, and thenceforward continue showing, first, that the theory is really accepted by the average person, and second, that while he accepts it, his ever develop wings. One citizen of the metropolis declares that the advocates of evolution must be wrong when they say that specific organs are developed through desire to have them, because for thousands of years man has been wanting to fly, and has grown no wings Another essays to answer this argu ment as follows:

'Man has never, universally, and a desire to y; the thought has been, and is, whitesical. If, as never had a profound, impelling, deep-rootes caire to five in the air, the expression of which as been needed to canserve the race in the

has been needed to eamserve the race in its struggle for existence.

"Is T. M.C." sure that our arms were nonce wings, and that the evolution from win to arms was not brought about by the persistence in consciousness of the fact that life clerts firms was not so precarious as life in air? Is he so sure that the starry universentalists to worlds wherein there are wing intelligences? Man valles on the earth beau in has found it advantageous to do so. He willy when he finds that that is the only pessals way to survive in the struggle for existence. It not more wonderful to evolve wings than it is lose a tail.

what is there abourd in the idea of fl

"And what is there abouted in the idea of flyong elephants? Has familiarity dulled your correspondent to the wonder of a walking elephants'
the is not less wonderful than the other. The
law which holds an elephant to the ground is asineffably mysterious as the law that sends an
eagle into the air. And the elephant will fly
and the eagle will walk when mature finds the
change necessary to subserve her ends.
"The miracle of the caterpillar and outterfly
goes on increasantly directly under the eyes of our
Gradgrinds. Things do take wings under our
very moses. Suppose it took ten millions of
verys to perfect the metamorphous of the caterpillar into the butterfly—what are ten million
years to eternity? Grant the World-Spirit
eternity, infinity, endless desire, and endless
change and the conception of winged men becomes almost commonplace."

One can imagine the hair of Prof.

One can imagine the hair of Prof Huxley or Prof. Haeckel becoming erect at this spirited and loval but very unscientific defence of evolution; but, after all, this correspondent's con dition of mind is more hopeful than that of his adversary. He is willing to believe; he is open-even a little too open-to conviction. This free and joyous readiness to accept anything that handsome monument to the memory of is labeled "progress" is an American her father, John Baird, who died recently characteristic, which it is usually hard for the foreigner to understand, Equally hard is it for him to see how a man can argue so fluently and with such assurance on a subject of which he knows next to nothing, but there is no uestion that some of us do.

It is not necessary, however, to be profound student of science to see the lifficulty over which these two gentle men are laboring. Neither of them has exactly the right conception of evolu tion and its processes. The theory that specific organs are developed by the desire and the need for them does not mean that they can be developed al ways and in all circumstances through this agency. A species, like an individual, has its stage of plastic growth, in which its characteristics can be easily changed; when it is fully developed it is no longer possible to make a radical change in its character. For example,

came more desirable for him to live in misery? As we can see for ourselves few pleasures this is about as innocent caves and near the ground than in the tree tops. He was then fitted for either form of life. Living in caves, the tail, In Europe, where most of the East becoming an encumbrance, might in the Side population originated, this is al- course of many generations practically lowed, and the peasant festivities are | disappear; but when it had disappeared marked by dances which are often very it would never again be developed. If man were now placed in a position where he would have to revert to the condition of his monkey progenitors, or the wild state, in some species, and slough off artificial characteristics, a general rule evolution does not go

come by any process of reversion the

small animal with toes from which he

It is not possible to suppose that the human arm was ever a wing; but it is possible to imagine that in some remote age of the world there was a semi-developed creature having four ure's descendants, finding it desirable to live in the air, developed wings, and another line of descendants became quadrupeds. It is not necessary, in order to accept the doctrine of evolution, to assume that man descended from an animal precisely like the monkey of India or South America. The original ancestor of both may have been the same, but one line of descendants branched off into life in the tree tops, and another line found it more desirable to live elsewhere, and, amusement-r-creation of a kind which in time, to defend itself with club and stones and other contrivances instead of claws and teeth. All this, however, happened so many millions of years ago that it is almost beyond the reach of some of the opponents of evolution were confronted with the savages who were one is often as essentially pure and their ancestors in the forests of Europe two or three thousand years ago, they would conclude that they would about as soon own the monkey for a progen-

itor. The important question to be set-

but whither we are going.

It has come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department that in Minneapo-lis there is a large shop window full of articles exposed for sale, which are la-beled as having been secured at the "sacking of Pekin." Mr. Gage desires the Department of Justice to assist him in ascertaining how these Chinese curios reached this country; if they were looted in Pekin, who did the stealing and whether the thieves have paid duty on their entry into this country. an investigation is eminently desirable. Perhaps the chances are that the whole lot is the production of American industry. Most of our genuine Chinese art objects are made in Connecticut, and the Minneapolis collection may merely be ticketed as it is for mercantile purposes. On the other hand, there is a vague possibility that the curios really do repre sent a robbery or several robberies com-mitted in the Chinese capital. In that event it is important to find out whether or not the importer has settled for them at the custom house. As we have remarked, one of our struggling infant industries is engaged in the manufacture of such things, and the Republican eavens would fall were it not prohibitively protected.

The announcement of a satisfactory set-

dement at Pekin is no sooner published than we begin to hear stories of new difficulties and troubles. According to our despatches yesterday. Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Customs, has expressed a conviction that it will be three years before the Chinese revenue system can be so organized and administered as to enable China to pay her first installment of interest on the indemnity loan. It is not probable that the Ministers of the Powers would tolerate a proposition of postponement based on that opinion. They will most likely continue to insist that the first semi-annual every six months. But suppose that Sir Robert Hart is right in his prognosis! That would mean default, and a reopen ing of the whole aggravating indemnity ideas of it are not always as clear as case. It would also be apt to end in the they might be. The discussion turns seizure of Chinese territory by the lead-upon the question whether man will ing Fowers, except the United States, by way of obtaining security. In turn that ourse would precipitate the partition of China, a danger to the open door for American commerce which has not be

finally averted by any monner of means. Twenty Filipino laborers, hired by the overnment to work as teamsters, reently went on strike because they were rdered to break stone instead. A press eport from Manila alleges that the redeitrants were promptly and severely disciplined and are now in jail on a frugadiet of bread and water. The Administra-tion probably may find it necessary to nonire into the matter and if the story premises, or Mr. McKinley and Mr. Root will have trouble with the labor organiza ions on their hands, sure enough.

The end of the Alabama Constitutional Convention is now close at hand. Its work so far, while generally satisfactory to the scople of the State, does not seem to be o in the matter of the suffrage. It now eems certain that the "grandfathe druse," familiar in connection with the new North Carolina constitution, will be adopted. This is to be regretted, since before the Federal Supreme Court.

# PERSONAL.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is to be th juest of the French nation during his visit to France and from Vera Cruz Marseilles will have an escort of a fle of French war vessels.

Another Dickens is to come for his firs isit to America. This is Henry Fielding Dickens, sixth son of the great novelist. fe and his two daughters will sail August 5, landing first in Quebec.

Baron Mount-Stephen announces a gift f \$50,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the income to go to minister in his native district of Aberdeenshir and Hanffshire. Mrs. William J. Bryan has erected a

e stone is of grante from Massachu is, and has been set up in the famil, in Wyuka Cemetery, near Lincoln President Diaz, of Mexico, has com pleiely recovered from the filness from which he suffered so severely during the

latter part of the past winter, and its last ill effects are new said to have disap-According to his own account, Red loud, the noted chief of the Cayugas, is now civilized "a whole lot." He is eighty-three years old.

Work on the statue of Gen. John Egan Howard, destined for one of Baltimore's parks, has been nearly rompleted, and it is expected that the bronze will be placed in position early in the fall.

Because of iii health Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, for forty-four years associated with the faculty of Washington University, St. Louis, has given up all thought of resuming work at the university. He has been professor of Greek at that institution since 157 and was the oldest professor in point of continuous services.

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

Some impressions of England's late Lord Chief Justice Russell as to the weight of evidence in the Dreyfus case have been made public recently by the Rev. Herbert Thurston, S. J., in an arti-cle in the "Saturday Review." The lord chief justice took a keen interest in the case, and attended some of the last sittings of the Rouen court-martial. Subse his impressions for the late Queen Victoria. It appears that while the chief justice considered that Dreyfus was wrongly condemned, he believed that his nilitary judges, both in the first and the final court-martial, gave their verdict honestly according to their lights. Com-menting on the evidence, the chief justice said: "If I had been trying the case that there was no evidence to be considthat there was no evidence to be considered by the jury. I should certainly have told them that it was a case in which it would be utterly ansafe for them to convict. That there was some evidence I think cannot be doubted, among other things that as to the handwriting of the bore-reau and that as to the alleged confession, but on both points it was of so utterly unreliable a character that I think no jury or judge could property have acted upon it."

In consequence of the news of renewed disturbances in Old Servia, King Alex-ander of Servia has requested the Turkish Minister at Belgrade to draw the Sultan's attention to the occurrences there. The worst of these outrages appears to have taken place at Kolaschin, a Servian village, which was attacked by Turks and Albanian Bashi-Bazouks under the pre-text that rifles were concealed there. The number of killed and wounded Servians is reported to be considerable, and the church, the school, the old monastery of Gratschanika, and many private houses were ransacked. Further outrages are reported from the village of Blatza, where a Servian notable has been killed by an Albanian, who is still at large, and from Mirkowitza, where an Albanian chief, Sulleman Agha, has seized several Seryian workmen and keeps them deprived

of liberty.
From the village of Sdjnia it is reported that the Albanian brigand, Mouharem, carried off two Servian boys and some mestic animals, and sent the ears of the boys, which he had cut off, to the Kaimakam of Ghostivar on the following day, defying arrest. Complaints of similar outrages come from other villages in Old Servia. In the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar excesses of the Turkish soldiery against the Servians are said to be still occurring, the cause of which is now declared to be the explosion of a bomb before the house of a Turkish Bey in Sienitza, which led to house-to-house searches, and the persecution of the Servian inhabitants, so that a number of them have fied to Servia. day, defying arrest. Complaints of sim-

The English Government gives away \$50,000 a year, more or less, to encourage matrimony among the women employes of the telegraph service. Women enter the service at an average age of sixteen. After six years, when the operator has reached the official marriageable age of twenty-two, she is entitled to an allowance from the State. For each year of service she can draw one month's pay. As her salary is E5 a month, she can then claim \$150. If she waits until she is twenty-eight she can draw \$400. In practice the average amount paid has been tice the average amount paid has been found to be about \$259.

In the British Foreign Office report or the trade of Chefoo (northern China) for the year 1990, which has just been issued, a rather novel item appears in the shape of the import of aerated waters to the value of £2,000, and cigars and cigarettes to the value of nearly £10,000. Large quantities of these luxuries found their way to the north for the use of the forway to the north for the use of the for-eign troops. The ordinary native looks with a certain amount of awe on a bottle of explosive water and does not indulge. Cignrettes, however, are now to be found on every kawker's stall. They are largely made in Shanghai from American tobacco. The pictures of female beauty enclosed in each packet enjoy much favor, and they have been seen adorning the stand-of a vender of religious articles at the door of a native place of worship.

Curious is the experiment which is about to be made by the newly constituted Insti-tute of Animal Psychology of Paris. It intends to construct a sort of circus on the grounds at Vincennes belonging to the Museum of Natural History, where animals taken from the Jardin des Plantes will be reviewed in succession with the ties. The promoters of the scheme do not, of course, anticipate any exciting results from the experiments on a fairly large category of the so-called brute creation ey expect to be rewarded for their ouble and expense by observations on ons, tigers, elephants, monkeys, dogs, is, scals, and other animals which are gifted with certain faculties.

This circus when it has been erected and is in full swing, apparently will pro-vide a good deal of interesting and in-structive amusement. It will not be a public show, but will be limited to specta-tors of scientific tastes.

An automobile savings bank is the latst device of the ingenious French. For me time the authorities of Meziere have felt that thrift among the peasants of the Ardennes should be encouraged, and they decided that if they would go half way in getting at the peasants the atter would save more money than they do now. Accordingly, a new style of electric motor-car has been built. It con tains four seats, one of which is for the driver. The three places behind are arranged around a revolving table middle of the car, one at each side and one at the rear. Writing desks are fitted over each of these seats and are devised in such a way that they can be either folded flat against the sides of the carriage, inwardly, or opened outwardly for the use of the public. The central table also contains desks, besides book shelves and a small metallic strongbox. The car travels about the country, making stops of an hour or so on prearranged days in different localities in the department. The passengers are two clerks of the local treasury department and a cashier. They carry with them a complete collection of savings-bank books, registers and forms and the cashier is authorized to receive moneys. By this method the authorities hope to encourage the peasants to put their money in the banks, where it will earn interest instead of being hidden away in stockings, as is now the almost of an hour or so on prearranged days is earn interest instead of being hidden away in stockings, as is now the almost universal custom. If the scheme is successful it will be extended to other parts of the country. Unfortunately, the suspicious peasant does not regard it with favor. Never a friend of banks, which are built of stone and mortar, he is still less the friend of banks that go about the country on wheels. He prefers the time-honored plan of the woolen stocking hidden securely under a flog of the fire-place.

At the international exposition in Brest France, Honore Baudre, an aged amateur scientist, exhibits what he calls a geological piano, the most curious instrument, perhaps, in the whole world. M. Baudre ave it took him thirty-three years to construct it and even now he claims there is a slight defect which he hopes to reme ly before his death. That there are musial stones is not a new thing, but as nstrument composed of stones collected during more than three decades of tient research in France and Canada is phenomenal achievement.

M. Baudre found most of his musica tones in Auvergne and every one of stones in Auvergne and every one of them represents either a petrified fish or some prehistoric instrument. He relates that his greatest difficulty consisted in finding the low c of his octave. For more than ten years he scarched for it, when last fall he came across it in Cana-da. He says none can appreciate the joy he felt at its discovery. Those who have heard M. Faudre play on his geological plane say the music is much purer and sweeter than that of any other instru-ment, and it needs no plane tuner to put ent, and it needs no plano tuner to pu t in order.

M. Bandre has received flattering offers, o bring his plane to America, but he claims to be too old to undertake the ourney, and as for selling it, he would not part with it for all the money in the world.

#### FORESTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. George P. Abern, who has charge of the forestry interests of the United States Government in the Philippine Isiands, discussed the subject interestingly

with a visitor the other day.
"Forestry and lumbering in the Phili; pines," said he, "are very different from the corresponding industries in the United States. As a rule, Philippine timber runs to the hardwoods, while American timbe has a larger propertion of soft. Then the methods of handling timber in the two countries are very unlike. There is no one in the islands now who understands get ting the valuable stuff out of the dense forests and preparing it for market. Tim ber can be cut on the public lands by any one who secures a permit from the For-estry Office. No charge is made for this permit, but the wood to be removed must pay a tax on every cubic yard. Each transaction, with all its details of names and figures, is made a subject of record and the accounts are strictly kept.
'To one accustomed to American

ests and industry, the slow gait at which

work goes on in the Philippines, in spite of the high value of timber properly cut and prepared, is a marvel. Out of 129,000 square miles of dense forest, for the most part in a virgin state, only 20,000,000 feet of was taken between the 1st of July, 1900, and the middle of May, this year Moreover, of this absurdly small cut, not more than one-quarter found its way to the mills, the rest being used rough-hewn for construction purposes or as firewood. It is very hard to get efficient labor for forestry work or lumbering in the Philippines. The lack of roads is a serious drawback, but does not compare with the labor problem. The natives acquire prejudices against many employers, and will not work for them at any price; and even when they consent to work they are not worth a great deal. Being of small stature, they cannot handle weights nor stand a long strain of nard work. One Irishman would be worth ten Filipinos in an island forest. I have seen four natives struggle with a wheelbarrow which any sound her exports are raised, grown, or made boiled laborer here could pick up and on the farm. A country which exports bedied laborer here could pick up and run away with. One would seize it by the handle bars and the other three would pull on a rope attached to the front of the body, and then barely move it. From this illustration you may judge what a handful of these little men could do with a log six or seven feet in diameter.

On the farm. A country which exports \$15,000,000 worth of cheese in the course of a year, \$10,000,000 worth of cattle, \$10,000,000 worth of butter. \$2,000,000 worth, each, of oats and apples, and raises from 50,000,000 t. 60,000,000 bushels of wheat is a very long way from eating its head off.

"Speaking of big logs, there are several varieties of trees in the islands which attain gigantic size. The natives have never been able to work this big timber, yet here and there we find hardwood tables of large dimensions, whose tops are one solid piece. The mystery is explained when you learn that after cutting down the tree from which such a slab can be got, they slice out this single piece by hand, and leave the remainder to rot. They have neither the means nor the ingenuity to get such a log to market. Here is where skilled American labor, dummy engines, wire cables, and other facilities familiar here will come in play to some purpose.

"A mistaken idea prevails in the United States that most of the Philippine timber is of varieties very valuable for cabinetmaking. There are seven or eight varie-ties which take a fine finish, but apart from these none of the native woods are likely to find their way to the United States. The commerce which has already States. The commerce which has already sprung up in a small way between the islands and the Pacific Coast is restricted by the uncertainty of profit on the stuff that comes this way, as well as by the usclessness of some of our woods in the Philippine Islands. The white ant, which is the terror of the forests in the archipelago, will eat pine, fig. and other soft woods, but will not teuch cedar. The Quartermaster's Department has made some experiments in shipping fir, redwood, spruce, and pine from the Pacific Coast for the construction of storehouses and other military buildings, but the ravages of the ant doom these structure to a short life. On the other hand, cedar is pretty expensive and not strong enough is pretty expensive and not strong e

is pretty expensive and not strong enough for use in much structural work. The native woods, which are proof against insect plagues, will probably continue to be used chiefly for buildings there.

"Rubber will probably come to be one of the most important products of the Philippines. We have there a considerable beit of rubber and guttapercha. In several of the islands the explorers are now studying gum trees, and by next fall we expect to have data enough available to eral of the islands the explorers are now studying gum trees, and by next fall we expect to have data enough available to form an intelligent idea of the extent of the gum forests. A good deal of gum has already been shipped from the Philippines to Aslatic ports, but the industry is only in its infancy. As in all other lines, the matives who make a living by exploring. matives who make a living by gathering gum are quite unskilled. The gum of a guttapercha tree flows very slowly. Not having the patience or the shrewdness to devise any better plan, the natives always cut down a guttapercha tree for its valuable juice, thus ensuring a famine for the future. Our first effort will be to teach them better ways than that."

# POLITICAL COMMENT.

Forty insane and twenty-five consumer diers returning from Manila upo single transport are dismal samples of he "fruits of empire."—New York World. No doubt there are people who will flad fault with the Italian Government for sending us the sort of material that ap-pears to require lynching.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

While we are about it let's have a board of enquiry investigate Admiral Crownin-shield's super-imposed check. Atlanta Journal.

England has fallen upon evil days, inleed, when the "imperial yeomanry" sets food above fame and carps and cavils at the benignant recognition of their glo rious sovereign, when such recognition takes the form of copper embellishments for the exterior of the person, on the ground that the interior thereof is varnt of food. The spirit of the crusaders is dead.—Philadelphia North American. The war of the envoys at Pekin ha been more protracted than that of the allied armies against the "Boxers," and the outcome is hardly more satisfactory. the outcome is hard Pittsburg Dispatch.

It must be confessed that for some years political relations have not been quite as cordial as was to be desired, nor does it seem possible for the United States fully to agree with some of the policies put forward by the present Government of Chile. Commerce, however, often rises superjor to politics, and even exerts a salutary influence upon political relations. There is room to hope that such will be the case between Chile and the United States.—New York Tribure.

As cunningly as Secretary Long ought in his order to entangle or restrict Schley in testimony as to all the events of the Santingo campaign, the breadth of enquiry authorized in his order will oring Sampson into court as a defendant in fact if not in form. Let all the truth come out.—Chicago Chronicle.

Aguinaldo is said to be grumpy, an whenever he signs his name he adds the word "prisoner." This is not as per ad-vance notices. The people have been led o understand that Aggle simply dote to understand that Aagle simply doted on being a prisoner, that he liked to loll around and rattle his chains for amusement, and that he yearned to have all nis people with him. Should this copper colored savage persist in his unseemby conduct, he may compel the good William to call off the faft civil governmen and restore militarism in the Philippines in which case he will be clearly responsible for depricing his countrymen of their present blessings of liberty and independence.—Albany Argus.

The English are new heating trouble.

The English are now having troubl about their horses for the army in Sout Africa. First it was the mules, which ost Nicholson's Nek. Then it was thusses, with high titles, who lost variou attles. Now it is the horses.—Vienn Rundschau.

The "Atlanta Journal" regrets that the national banking system is inclustic. the Seventh National stretched it with much trouble.—Chelmati Commerci Tribune.

An obvious moral of this internations incident is that it doesn't pay to quarre on board ship unless there be actual might to back presumptive right. One Gattling gua in the grangway would have been worth a wilderness of national flags. —Philadelphia Record.

#### DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA.

out of proportion to her increase in pro-duction and commerce. On the lst of this month she celebrated her thirty-fourth irthday as the Dominion of Canada Within that term of thirty-four years her population has increased, approximately, 50 or cent. Her foreign trade, import and export combined, has increased upward of 250 per cent. Figures for a comparison of her increase in domestic trade and production are not immediately available, but

the evidence of it is on every hand. Our northern neighbors appear to have some faculty for doing a good deal without making much fuss about it. In this connection it is of interest, rather than of importance, to note that in the matter of foreign trade Canada's exports and imports are about twice those, per capita of the United States. Her recent census returns are not yet submitted, officially, in full, but her population will probably be not far from 5,500,000. Her export trade for the year ending June 20, 1900, is given as \$191,894,723; her imports as \$189,622,513; a total of \$281,517,236. This gives a foreign trade of, approximately, \$70 per capita for Canada as against an approximate \$30 per capita for the same period on our side of

There is no question that, financially and industrially, Canada is in an excel-lent condition. Her banks report a legitimate necessity for an increase in cap-ital, and the idea, held by some, that Canada is eating herself up by a denudaus. The notable increase in her productfve industry has occurred along the line of agriculture and its allied interests. Her forestry and lumber interests have shown little increase and no marked fluctuation for a number of years. Her exports in manufactured, swing between \$5,500,000 and \$6,500,000 a year. In the products of the farmer and the stock raiser her export trade has more than doubled during the last decade, and a fair half of all on the farm. A country which exports

eating its head off.
In all. Canada sells about \$89,000,000 a year of the products of her fields and farms. That is about one-tenth of our own exports in the same department though her population is but little more than one-differenth of ours. In the exportation of fish, Canada leads us in about the proportion of \$10,000,000 to \$6,000,-000 a year. In the transportation of these and other products, Canada enters rot. and clears an average of upward of 1,000

these and other products, Canada enters and clears an average of upward of 1,000 seagoling vessels a month. For foreign and inhand navigation, there are some 2,000 steamships of Canadian registration. She has some 18,000 miles of railway, and more than 2,700 miles of railway, and more than 2,700 miles of relephone wires.

Development is evidenced in both tangible and intangible forms. The one is seen in the extension of commerce, the expansion of cities, and the general introduction of all those appliances and institutions which come into the class of what is known as "modern improvements." The other appears in a multitude of plans, projects, and schemes, both sound and visionary, which are encountered on all sides. It takes but a few days in Canada to convince the observer that our northern neighbor can easily digest a large and varied collection of the "man with the boe," and that she is a little overstocked, perhaps, with the man with the scheme. Probably her percentage of these latter gentlemen is no greater than it is in New York or Chicago, but in the smaller community they become more prominent.

Many of these schemes are excellent and

smaller community they become more prominent.

Many of these schemes are excellent and many of them are feasible. There is the dream of the great financier of a day when the traveler will be rushed across the Atlantic from Liverpool, in a great white steamship, to be lauded on Canadian soil alongside a waiting train which will whirl him across 4,000 mlies of Canadian territory to the dock of another great white steamship, which will carry him to Hongkong. There is the idea of the Georgian Bay Canai, whose ultimate development would load millions of bushels of wheat at Chicago, Duluth, and Fort William, and take them to Europe via the lakes, the canal, the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, by the shortest of routes, without breaking bulk. There are two or three plans for canais of suitable depth to open a reasonable greater water waterney via Lake Champiam and the rindson liver to New York. There are schemes and plans for the extension of trolley lines through the country, and there are projects of consolidation and combination in hardware, cotton manufacturing, wood pulp mills, and other lines of trade and commerce.

The Canadians are vastly hopeful of the future of their country, and have smple reason to be so. Canada's government is good, her people are thrifty, and her resources are endless. She has vast areas, yet untouched, of the finest wheat and in the world, vast areas of rich and the resources are endless. land in the world, vast areas of rich grazing lands, and a vast mineral area, in her western mountains, the ther western mountains, the possibilities of which are as yet but little known ics of which are millions of industrious work-

# PUSHING SECRETARY ROOT.

The "Independent," it may be observed, eaches editorially this week the same onclusion the Republicans reached some time ago regarding the Secretary of War, Eithu Root, it ranks him as "beyond a doubt President McKinley's chief adriser," the most forceful and most conpicuous member of the Cabinet. spicuous member of the Cabinet. The "Independent" goes further than this and says that, barring the President, Mr. Root is now "perhaps the most conspicuous figure in American public life." At this rate there is no reason why Mr. Root should not assume Presidential proportions in connection with the next Republican momination. His name is already being included in the list of available candidates. The "San Francisco Argonaut" last week mentioned him second in the Republican group of Presidential possibilities.—Springfield Republican.

# A RELIC OF PIRACY.

We think it not unreasonable that the copie should be anking whether the cusom of awarding prize money to the offiers and men of the havy ought not to be

That the custom is a relic of the days f pirates and privateers we are all aware. That in the case of privateers it possibly should be continued is fairly open to de-bate. But that in the case of the regular navy its continuance is of doubtful value here is not the slightest reason to dis-

there is not the slightest reason to dis-believe. Nor do the people believe that the ac-cepted basis of distribution is fair. They cannot, for the life of them, comprehe in why a person not participating in a bat-tic should receive ten, litteen, or twenty times as much as one who loses an arm or a leg in defending the flag, and not the eloquence of a Cloero or a Demos-thenes could convince them that such basis is just.

The remedy, of course, lies in paying officers and men advanate salaries, adding to such salaries the lesstowal of the most honorable medals for consplenous acts of binorable medals.

# PRESERVE THE MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument is equipped ith a fine new lift, having all the latst safely appliances, and the visitors an ascend to the top of the tall shaft appropriate perfect assurance that it holds no auger for them. It is a pity that the assurance could not be extended to the donument of being safe from the visit-Monument of being sufe from the visit-ra. But they continue to deface it, and o carry off bits of the fine stones present-id by foreign Governments and home states, in a way that would be midden-ing if anyone was foolish enough to al-ow his feelings to get worked up in this weather. If the habit of putting visitors to the Monument into strait-juckets had only been entered upon when it was hrown open to the public, how much would have been saved this conduct if its citizens in maitreating what should be sacred—Newport (R. I.) News